

These consumptive uses have been estimated by the Department for planning purposes to be 4 acre-feet per acre for the acreages specified in the Decree. This is a reasonable, rounded figure. On this basis, consumptive uses for the Arizona reservations upon full development are as follows:

Arizona	Acres	Annual consumptive use (acre-feet)
Cocopah Indian Reservation.....	431	1,724
Colorado River Indian Reservation.....	99,375	397,500
Fort Mohave Indian Reservation.....	14,916	59,664
Total.....	114,722	458,888

The consumptive uses for the Indian lands in California and Nevada, under full development using the same assumption of 4 acre-feet per acre of annual consumptive use, are as follows:

	Acres	Annual consumptive use (acre-feet)
California:		
Yuma Indian Reservation.....	7,743	30,972
Fort Mohave Indian Reservation.....	2,119	8,476
Chemehuevi Indian Reservation.....	1,900	7,600
Colorado River Indian Reservation.....	8,213	32,852
Total.....	19,975	79,900
Nevada: Fort Mohave Indian Reservation.....	1,939	7,756

In summary, of the 905,496 acre-feet of water diversion decreed by the Supreme Court to the various Indian reservations along the Lower Colorado River, a total of about 547,000 acre-feet will be used consumptively under full development of Indian lands, leaving about 358,000 to be returned to the river.

POTENTIAL PUMPED STORAGE HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS

In the course of the reanalysis of the Central Arizona Project, which was performed in late 1966, and other reconnaissance grade investigations, the Bureau of Reclamation has made preliminary examinations of a number of potential pumped storage, hydroelectric plants in Arizona. The plan which appeared most favorable, based upon available data, was the Mohave Pumped Storage plan which is located in Arizona adjacent to Lake Mohave about 21 river miles downstream from Hoover Dam. Lake Mohave would serve as the lower reservoir, and the upper reservoir would be constructed on a high bench called Malpais Mesa.

The Mohave generating facilities could be constructed to a capacity of 5,100 megawatts or more. This would be an offstream plant and would generate no energy exclusive of the pumped storage returns. It, therefore, would provide capacity only for reserves and peaking power.

The capital cost of the pumped storage facilities would be about \$664,000,000. Consolidated with a Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund, and with capacity sold at the rate of \$7 per kilowatt per year, the 5,100-megawatt plant could contribute about \$100 million by year 2025 and \$750 million by year 2047 to the Development Fund.

Other favorable pump storage sites in Arizona identified by the Bureau include the Buckskin-Mesa site on the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, the White Tanks Mountain site adjacent to the Granite Reef Aqueduct in Central Arizona, the Montezuma site southwest of Phoenix, and the Horse Mesa pump storage site adjacent to the Salt River Canyon some 40 miles east of Phoenix, Arizona.